1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF16 SW China
AF16

147 The Red Cross Society of China has had a history of 50 years. In August 1950 the Communists assumed control and reorganized it under the leadership of the Ministry of Health. It has done more medical work than relief work, especially in and around construction projects where large numbers of laborers congregated. In Southwest China, the Communist Red Cross sent medical and epidemic-prevention corps to serve the laborers in the building of the Chungking-Chengtu Railway and the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway (Hsiang-Kuei Railway). This organization also did medical and propaganda work among the minority nationalities in the Southwest province.[15]

During the war of resistance against Japan, the China Defense League was founded (June 1938) by Soong Ching-ling in Hong Kong. It acted as the channel for international aid chiefly to bring medicine and relief to Communist bases. In 1941, its headquarters was moved to Chungking. After the establishment of the Chinese Communist regime, this organization changed its name to the China Welfare Institute (August 1950). Its chief

15. Ibid., p. 8; People's Handbook, 1955, p. 396.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF16 SW China
AF16

747 [204] activities have been in Shanghai.[16] Beginning in January 1952, the China Welfare Institute has published an international, propaganda-disseminating, bimonthly magazine, China Reconstructs, in the English language.

The Chinese People's National Committee for the Defense of Children was formed on November 26, 1951 in Peking, in response to the call issued at the Berlin conference of the International Federation of Democratic Women. The head of this organization is also Soong Ching-ling. The policy of this committee, apart from the promotion of child welfare, was defined as anti-imperialisism and the defense of world peace.[17]

A group of professors in Shanghai founded the China Tuberculosis Prevention Association in 1948. The Communist regime brought this organization under their control and then moved it to Peking in 1951. In August 1953, a conference of the workers was called, and certain tasks and policies of the association were outlined. It is reported that tuberculosis prevention units all over the country are affiliated with this organization.[18]

---

16. Ibid., pp. 397-398; Relief Work, pp. 8 - 9.
17. People's Handbook, 1955, pp. 260-61.
18. Ibid., p. 398; Relief Work, pp.8-9.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF16 SW China
~~AF15~~ AF16

747 On April 4, 1950, in Taipei, the capital of Formosa, an organization called the Free China Relief Association was formed. Its purpose is to aid Chinese refugees from the Mainland and some of the suffering masses still under Communist rule. In the past five years, the association has aided more than 967,000 refugees and helped 51,846 people to escape to Formosa. During the flood of 1954, this organization sent thirty-five airplanes to the Mainland of China and dropped about 100,000 pounds of rice and 7,500,000 handbills. The Free China Relief Association was also responsible for the rehabilitation of 14,500 Chinese prisoners of war from Korea, who chose Free China rather than return to the Communist fold. Over one-third (5,184) of these men are natives of the Southwestern provinces. The group arrived in Taiwan on January 23, 1954. The FCRA has established connections with the UN and the United States and has extended aid to Chinese refugees in many places, including Hong Kong, Japan, and Korea.[48]

At the UN Security Council meeting on November 28, 1950, the American delegate, Warren Austin, spoke of the relief supplies sent to China from the United States, of

48. Chiu-chi T'e-k'an [Special Relief Bulletin], The Free China Relief Association, Taipei, Sept. 1, 1955.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF16 SW China
~~AF16~~ AF16

747 American efforts to feed and to clothe thousands and thousands of Chinese people in the postwar years, and of the friendship expressed by the American people for China. Friendship between America and China has a long history. Because this is true, and a truth remembered by millions of Chinese, the Peking regime and the Communists do all in their power to slander the United States.

During a period of some two years after V-J Day (1945-47) China received millions of US dollars in American aid through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.[49] Although relief and rehabilitation work was disrupted by the civil strife between the Nationalists and the Communists and was brought to an abrupt end by the Communist domination of the Mainland, many people were benefited. After the outbreak of warfare in Korea, the Chinese Communist Government made the decision to assume control of all American-subsidized educational, relief, and religious organizations. According to a Communist report, American assets in these three categories amounted to

49. Survey of China Mainland Press, No. 46, Jan. 11, 1951, pp. 17-20.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF16 SW China
~~AF16~~ AF16

747 US$ 41,900,000. Of this sum, 47 per cent was for relief and welfare work, the operation of 200 orphanages, 20 leper asylums, 10 schools for the mute and deaf, and 30 schools for the blind.[50] It is apparent that without American aid much welfare work will be suspended. It is unlikely that those who have received the benefit of subsidized institutions will readily forget such gestures of American friendship.

---

50 Kuang-ming Jih-pao [Enlightenment Daily], Dec. 30, 1950, p. 1.